

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.
Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 103

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Burlesque Extravaganza of the Forty Thieves.
FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA VIE PARISIENNE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—SCHOOL.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, with new features.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—THE TEMPEST.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE WORLD OF DWARFS.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD RING.
BOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—OTHELLO.
WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.
WAVERLEY THEATRE, 730 Broadway.—ELIZA HOLT'S BURLESQUE COMPANY.—IVANHOE.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—FLETO.
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HOBBS MARINE, &c.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ARRAHI-POUGEE.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—SIRE OF THE BLONDIES.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 16th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—THE 47 THIEVES, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classification.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE of the NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.
The cable despatches are dated April 12.
The Italian government has appointed Signor Bertinatti, resident Minister at Constantinople, to the same capacity in Washington, and General Cadorna to be Minister to England.
The elections in Hungary and Croatia have resulted in a considerable liberal majority.

Cuba.
Advices by telegraph from Havana state that the insurgents are rapidly increasing their numbers in front of Santiago de Cuba. Numerous outrages at their hands are reported by the Spanish papers.
The question of Cuba, it is understood, was discussed in the Cabinet yesterday. Secretary Fish making an argument against the recognition of the insurgents. The rest of the Cabinet, it is believed, favor their recognition. It is said that Vice Admiral Porter, on hearing of the outrage on the brig Lizzie Major, telegraphed Admiral Hoff to make a report immediately and adopt such measures as the national honor might demand.

Paraguay.
Intelligence by the Atlantic cable is to the effect that the allies were about sending an expedition out to discover Lopez's position.

The United States Senate.
The Senate met in extra session yesterday, in accordance with the President's proclamation. Mr. Anthony in the chair, and after the usual routine business, went into executive session. The naturalization treaties with various German States were discussed and also the Darien Canal treaty, and three of the naturalization treaties were ratified. No nominations were confirmed.
A long list of nominations were received from the President, including foreign ministers, marshals, associate justices of the Supreme Court, district attorneys, assessors and collectors of internal revenue, surveyors and collectors of customs and postmasters. Among the most prominent of these are J. Lothrop Motley to be Minister to England, John Jay to Austria, Andrew G. Curran to Russia, General Pile to Venezuela, General S. A. Hurlbut to Colombia and three colored men respectively to Liberia, Guatemala and Hayti.

The Legislature.
The Senate session yesterday was consumed in discussing the Claims bill in Committee of the Whole.
In the Assembly a resolution was adopted requesting the Senate to return the Two Tier Railroad bill to be amended so as to locate the line west of Trinity and St. Peter's churches. Several bills were introduced. Bills were ordered to a third reading relative to the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad and relative to the construction of the Schoharie Valley Railroad. Two unimportant bills were reported. The Speaker presented a report of the new Capitol Commissioners, after the reading of which the Assembly adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Sumner is strongly in favor of having the Alabama claims treaty discussed in open session, and it is probable that it will be.
Senator Ross, of Kansas, called on President Grant yesterday to consult about the nominations for his State. On finding that the President did not intend to make the appointments he wanted, Ross became so wrathful and insulting that the President had to order him from the room.
In the Supreme Court yesterday Chief Justice Chase delivered a decision in the famous Texas indemnity Bonds question, to the effect that the sale of a number of them by the State to assist the rebellion was illegal. The opinion held that Texas, as a State in the Union, could not dissolve her connection with that Union, but Justice Grier dissented and held that Texas was not, in fact, a State in the Union, and could not bring a suit in the Supreme Court. The famous McCord case, wherein a Mississippi editor brought suit against General E. O. C. Ord, then commanding the Fourth Military District, for arbitrary imprisonment, was also disposed of, the Court dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction.
The Indiana Legislature reassembled in accordance with the Governor's proclamation at Indian-

apolis yesterday. The democratic members who had previously resigned in order to prevent the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, had been re-elected and were sworn in. The consideration of the fifteenth amendment was postponed until May 11. Commissioner Delano has ordered that the commissions of all Internal Revenue detectives shall terminate on or before the 30th inst.
General Sickles has declined the mission to Mexico and will probably be sent to Spain.
General Stoneman, with the Twenty-first infantry, left Richmond, Va., yesterday, en route for California.
Warren Blanchard, keeper of a disorderly house in Binghamton, N. Y., was found dead, with his head in a brass kettle, and showing a wound from a pistol ball, in his house yesterday morning. His wife and two girls, the only inmates, had disappeared, after clearing up all traces of blood and other indications of how the murder was committed. The affair remains in mystery.

Miss Cairns, a young lady of Jarroville, Md., rode up to the porch of the hotel in that village on Saturday evening and shot and instantly killed a man named Nicholas McComas, who was sitting among twenty others. The alleged cause of the murder was seduction, and both parties are reported to have been highly respectable.
John A. Coleman, at Boston, has been awarded \$3,300 damages for being assaulted and ejected from a New York and New Haven Railroad car.
Two places of amusement in Baltimore, where the "cane" was exhibited, have been indicted.

The City.
In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a report was received from the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor showing the disbursements during the past year to have been \$107,684, while the estimated income was \$96,510. Donations were made to various churches to the aggregate of about \$8,000, and a large amount of business relative to paving streets was transacted.
In the Board of Assistant Aldermen a resolution of sympathy with the Cubans was unanimously adopted. Donations to the aggregate amount of \$5,875 were made for church assessments, damages to a horse and "extra services," after which the Board adjourned.

John Ahlbohm, an aged German, committed suicide by hanging himself in his room, No. 22 Wilett street, yesterday. It appears that a few months ago he quarreled with his wife, and his grown-up son beat him with a large pistol so severely that he was confined in the hospital for several weeks. On his recovery he found that his wife and son had removed most of his goods and household furniture to another part of the city. He had his son arrested, but he was never tried, and the old man, overcome by his accumulation of evils, ended them by hanging.

Deputy Sheriff Moran, who is charged with convicting at the escape of George King, a convict, while he had him in custody, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and was remanded for sentence.
Two alleged spirit photographers were yesterday arrested and brought before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, on a charge of practicing gross deception upon the public and swindling people out of their money on false pretences. Their examination was set down for Friday, when some interesting developments are anticipated.

A mass meeting was held in Brooklyn last evening in the interests of free trade, at which Henry Ward Beecher presided and made a speech in strong denunciation of the protective system.
Over eighty of the Second avenue car drivers have stopped work and are on a strike, owing to an attempt to increase the number of their hours of labor.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship Hammonia, Captain E. Meyer, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Plymouth (England), Cherbourg and Hamburg. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. to-day.

The steamship Colorado, Captain Green, will sail from pier No. 46 North river at eight o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
The stock market yesterday was dull and heavy, except for a few of the leading speculative railway shares. Gold was feverish, closing finally at 135 a 134 1/2.

Beef cattle were in fair supply yesterday, but the demand being tolerably active, about former prices were prevalent, prime and extra steers selling at 10 1/2 c, 17 1/2 c, fair to good at 15 c a 16 c, and inferior to ordinary at 10 c a 14 1/2 c. Milch cows were but little sought after, and prices were generally in buyer's favor. Prime and extra were quoted \$90 a \$125 each, fair to good \$75 a \$85, common \$65 a \$70 and inferior \$40 a \$50. Veal calves were in moderate request at the following prices:—Prime and extra, 12 c a 13 c; common to good, 10 1/2 c a 11 c, and inferior, 10 c a 10 1/2 c. Sheep were in fair request, and prices were quite steady, notwithstanding the free arrivals. We quote:—Sheared—Prime and extra, 7 1/2 c a 8 1/2 c; common to good, 6 1/2 c a 7 c; inferior, 6 c a 6 1/2 c. Unshorn—Extra, 9 1/2 c a 10 c; prime, 8 1/2 c a 9 c; fair to good, 7 1/2 c a 8 1/2 c; inferior to common, 6 c a 7 c. Swine were firm at 10 1/2 c a 11 c for common to prime, with a fair demand and moderate arrivals.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island; General G. W. Schofield, of the United States Army; William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa.; Colonel E. J. Curley, of Kentucky, and J. T. Warren, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Surgeon A. R. Smith, of the United States Navy; ex-Major Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg; R. L. Mott, of Georgia; H. Conlter, B. H. Jones and C. E. Stevens, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.
Mr. Fane, of the British Legation; John Bell and Alexander Wood, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

J. Hitz, Consul General to Switzerland, and W. G. Metzger, of Washington, are at the St. Denis Hotel.
Colonel J. S. Barber, of Virginia; Colonel T. Johnson, of Texas; General P. M. Lapice, O. Deluys and S. Semard, of Louisiana, are at the New York Hotel.

F. A. Nacholls, of Huntsville, Ala.; F. G. Gross and John G. McCall, of Pennsylvania, are at the Malby House.

Captain George D. Norton, of Saratoga; W. J. Smith, of Tennessee, and W. Blanchard, of Chicago, are at the St. Charles Hotel.
Captain H. Sweetser and J. McCabe, of Indiana; Professor Samuel Gardner, of Washington; Colonel Jerome C. C. Davis, of California; Colonel W. T. Higgins, of San Francisco, and Dr. J. Davy, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Judge H. A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Ira Harris, of Albany; J. H. Carrington, of Virginia, and Judge Dorman, of Norfolk, Va., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General H. A. Barnum, for Syracuse; W. P. Bennis, S. T. Fairchild, R. S. Burdick and S. K. Williams, for Albany; E. A. Spaulding, Charles K. Hyde, Dr. J. R. Reed and Colonel H. R. Coggeshall, for Philadelphia; J. Fletcher and M. Fairchild, for Cambridge; Colonel Clark, for Boston; ex-Congressman Burr Van Horn, Clark E. Carr and George S. Range, for Buffalo.

TURNED UP.—Marcus Otterbourg, of Mexican memory, has turned up in this town as an active man in the larger excise row. He was Mr. Seward's man in the Mexican capital, and said to the citizens of the United States there, "For my friends I am all right; but for mine enemies I fight it out mit dis line." Marcus now fights on the larger line. The reason he gives in favor of free lager is that "Mr. Duganne is convinced that lager is a harmless and cheering beverage." Nobody can resist this but Greeley, who dislikes Duganne. It may be remembered that in the Constitutional Convention Greeley told Duganne never to address him again. Perhaps Duganne's opinion of lager had something to do with it.

"YOURS RESPECTFULLY."—An interior paper states that applications for office, at least those which receive the most attention at Washington, are the ones which are signed like occasional communications to newspapers—"Yours respectfully, A Subscriber."

The Cuban Question—Duty of the Administration.

The resolution passed by the House of Representatives on Saturday last by the large vote of 98 yeas to 24 nays is a clear and truthful exposition of the feeling entertained by the people of the United States in regard to the revolution now in progress in the Island of Cuba. Its words are these:—

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the people of the United States sympathize with the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence and establish a republican form of government guaranteeing the personal liberty and the equal political rights of all the people; and the House of Representatives will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever, in his opinion, a republican government shall have been in fact established and he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican government.

Had time permitted in the short session of Congress which has just closed the resolution should have been offered in the Senate it would no doubt have been passed by an equally large vote in that body. The passage of this resolution by the Senate would have strengthened its record before the people, but could have added nothing to the strength of the resolution nor to the duty incumbent upon the administration to recognize the wish of the country and to act in accordance with it.

In all great questions of national polity the instinct of the people is always in advance of the politicians and place men; and these are successful in administration in proportion only as they recognize the ideas of their age and act in accordance with them. The Cuban question is the touchstone of President Grant's administration. He will succeed or fail in proportion as he exhibits capacity or incapacity to grasp the problem now presented to him. If he fail to comprehend the true grandeur and power which attend the march of the American idea, and waste in diplomatic parley and inaction the precious moments, when "from the nettle danger" he should "pluck the flower safety," he will forfeit the high confidence which the country has reposed in him and consign his administration from its very start to the distrust and doubt of the people of America and to the contempt of the statesmen of the world. The resolution offered yesterday by Assistant Alderman Stephen Roberts, and so promptly passed by the Common Council of New York city, is the true echo of the popular voice to the House resolution we have quoted above, and we hope, and the whole country hopes, that the President will listen to the call of duty and prove himself equal to the task of its requirements.

The first step for him to take is to lay down a bold and national line of policy for his administration in this great question, and to require every member of his Cabinet to live up to it. When the fires of civil war were lighted in this Union the cabinets of Western Europe did not hesitate to show their sympathy with the rebellion, and England, France and Spain in rapid succession proclaimed their neutrality between the contending parties, which was in fact a proclamation of their sympathy with the rebellion. Upon the heels of this announcement came the great fact that the harbors of England and Spain in the islands of the American Mediterranean were converted into nests for blockade runners, while France undertook the still grander rôle of establishing an empire in Mexico. From all these points war was actively made upon us, and the conflict was greatly prolonged, and our sacrifices of treasure and of blood were enormously increased in consequence. When victory perched upon our banners our first step was to drive the French out of Mexico. This we did, not because the contending parties in Mexico had no right to invite French intervention there, but because France made that intervention a part of the war of Western Europe against the integrity of the American Union.

The march of events leaves us no choice in taking the next step in this truly American policy. Spain converted Cuba into a picket post hostile to us during the late rebellion, and now, that the natural development of American ideas and the love of freedom has led the Cubans to proclaim their independence, we owe it to ourselves and to the cause of humanity and civilization to throw the moral weight of our sympathy and favor in their behalf. The war which Spain is to-day waging in Cuba is much more a war against us than was French intervention in Mexico. It is a war to perpetuate African slavery. It is a war to perpetuate a hostile position on our coast, from which to annoy and harass us whenever occasion shall offer. It is a war to stay the march of American preponderance in America. We should accord to the Cubans at once the belligerent rights which Spain hastened to accord to the rebels. When the Sumter ran out from New Orleans to inaugurate the rebellion upon the sea had she run into Havana she would have been perfectly safe, and the lives of her crew secure under the proclamation of the Spanish government. It was the activity of our own cruisers in those waters only that closed the ports of Cuba to Semmes. When a few Cubans boldly captured a Spanish steamer on the high seas, a few days since, had they taken refuge in an American port they would have been subject to trial and execution as pirates; and if the friends of free Cuba now buy a few arms from us to help the cause of freedom they subject themselves to fine and imprisonment, while the agents of Spain are allowed free access to our workshops and private arsenals and are liberally availing themselves thereof to arm their troops and their mad volunteers.

Let an end be put to this anomalous state of things, and let us confer upon the patriots of Cuba the rights of belligerents by proclamation. They have earned these rights by a successful prosecution of war for six months; by a conquest of more than one half of the territory of the island; by pouring out their blood and treasure freely in behalf of freedom; and by their indomitable resolution in burning their towns and the seat of their free government, when the tide of war has swept adversely to them. Let the administration be bold and courageous enough to proclaim to the world that it will not hold every man who chooses to risk his life in freedom's battle to be a robber and a pirate and entitled to none of the rights of honorable warfare. Let it be true to the instincts and aspirations of the American people, as so well announced by the resolution of the House of Representatives, and be it not afraid to let the whole world know that it loves liberty and will hail with satisfaction the triumph of American ideas and of freedom.

The Foreign Appointments.

The President sent up to the Senate yesterday an important budget of foreign appointments, in which, it will be first observed in a general review, he reaffirms his policy on the negro question to be, equal political as well as civil rights to the black man with the white man—a new departure.

Separately considered, we are gratified to find at the head of this list the name of J. Lothrop Motley, the historian, for the mission to England. Mr. Motley, it will be remembered (appointed by President Lincoln), was our Minister to Austria under the late administration, but being called to account by Secretary Seward for certain conversational remarks charged upon him by one McCracken, to the prejudice of President Johnson, Mr. Motley indignantly resigned. This affair has not been to the disadvantage of Mr. Motley with General Grant. Upon the solid qualifications, however, of Mr. Motley for the English mission his nomination will be universally approved, and if we are not greatly mistaken his diplomacy on the Alabama claims will be widely different from, and more to the purpose than, the English dinings and winings of Reverdy Johnson.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for Russia, is a selection doubtless mainly due to the active services to the Union cause of this Governor during the war, and in every respect he will, we dare say, be an improvement upon the Minister he succeeds. John Jay, of New York, for Austria, is a good appointment, and there will be no divided opinion concerning it. John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia, for Stockholm, is a man of recognized abilities, but we suppose that he owes his appointment mainly to his services in the outset of the war, in the movement which detached West Virginia from old Virginia and the rebellion and made of her a new and staunch and steadfast Union State.

J. R. Clay, of Louisiana (an aristocratic dandy of New Orleans), for Liberia, is said to be a man of high accomplishments; but this was the very place for Frederick Douglass (colored), provided he would consent to exile himself in a distant negro republic with nothing around him but niggers. We think he would not, and Clay may refuse to go. But in this colored Clay, and in Ebenezer D. Bassett, of Pennsylvania (colored), for Minister and Consul General at Hayti, the claims of our fellow citizens of African descent are flatteringly recognized, and they ought to be happy. When the late James Buchanan was our Minister at London he was brought in contact at a court reception with a strapping negro in gold lace representing the empire of Hayti. "What do you think of him?" some one asked the Minister of the United States. "I think," said Buchanan, "that that fellow in New Orleans would sell for fifteen hundred dollars." We have had a wonderful revolution since that day, and its wonders are just beginning to be revealed.

A FLARE-UP IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—SENATOR ROSS RAMPANT.—We refer the reader to our Washington despatches for the details of a funny flare-up in the White House yesterday on the part of the rampant Senator Ross, of Kansas, and all about his imaginary share of the spoils. He was like the sheep that went up to the goat's house for wool. He came back shorn. As one of the immortal seven who saved Andy Johnson on the impeachment, he perhaps thought he was a big man, and had the right of a Conscripct Father to speak his mind freely to Johnson's successor. But he lost his balance, swelled up into a towering passion, used some profane expressions, as they say, lost his case, and left in a rage. In brief, as it appears, Ross, in attempting to play boss, has met with a loss, and has found that he can't play the bully with Grant. Should occasion require, we hope that the President will repeat the prescription to every other Senator who may approach him after the alleged dictatorial style of Ross.

TREATIES BEFORE THE SENATE.—The United States Senate reassembled yesterday under the President's proclamation. Members went into executive session and ratified several treaties, and concluded with the minor States of Germany for the protection of naturalized American citizens returning to the Continent of Europe. The provisions are similar to those of the original measure on this subject concluded with Prussia. Senator Sumner delivered a lengthy address in support of the Cushing treaty relative to the Darien ship canal, pointing out the great advantages which would ensue to our commerce on two oceans from its ratification and an agreement with the United States of Colombia. The subject remains for consideration and action.

ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.—King Victor Emmanuel has made changes in two of the most important foreign missions in the gift of the Italian crown—those to Washington and London. By telegram from Florence we are informed that Signor Bertinatti has been commissioned to the United States, relieving Signor Marcello Cerruti, and that Signor Cadorna, who made himself so active in the suppression of the home mill tax riots, is to be despatched to London, to take the position now held by the Marquis d'Azzeio. It is not likely, however, that Italy will undertake any marked change in her plan of diplomacy towards either government.

OUR DEBT TO CUBA.—Years and years ago the good and pious people of the island of Cuba contributed through Father O'Brien, first pastor of St. Peter's church in this city, to build that church. Thereby the church was put under perpetual obligation to say masses for the people of Cuba. Just now that people is in particular need of masses, especially masses of fighting filibusters, and we should pay our debt. St. Peter ought to give them a lift.

YACHTING IN ENGLAND.—Is another column we give a letter from Cowes detailing the opening events of the yachting season the other side the water. Nearly all the fixtures thus far are the river matches, which have but little interest for us. It is noteworthy, however, that among English yachtsmen the coming of American boats is not regarded with that spirit of refreshing confidence that Britons commonly feel in their own superiority.

The Ocean Telegraph Monopoly.

It is a matter of congratulation to the whole country that the iniquitous scheme for granting to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company by act of Congress the exclusive privilege to land ocean telegraph cables on the shores of the United States was defeated. That company has obtained the exclusive right to land the European end of an Atlantic cable in Great Britain, and if it could only obtain the same exclusive privilege in the United States we might bid adieu forever to all hope of having another cable to Europe, and satisfy ourselves as best we might with being taxed by a soulless monopoly in telegraphic transmission to Europe. The attempt was made to establish this monopoly through the action of Congress, but the exhaustive and conclusive speech of Senator Stockton, delivered in the Senate on the 5th inst., laid the scheme out cold.

He has demonstrated clearly that no further legislation is needed to enable any telegraph company to land its cable on our shores, provided it obtains a charter from a State to do so, and, furthermore, that Congress has not the power to take from the States the right to grant such charters. The way is now open and clear to the French Cable Company to go on with their much needed labors and multiply our facilities for telegraphic communication with Europe. If New York is hostile to them, or if Massachusetts requires a submission to connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company, let them run the cable a little south of Sandy Hook, and New Jersey will give them a hospitable reception at Long Branch or any other point of her shore they may choose to select. Let us have more Atlantic cables, by all means, and thanks to Senator Stockton for his able defence of freedom in ocean telegraphy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The report from Washington that Grant was so partial to family relations that he was about to submit all his appointments to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations needs confirmation.

A RADICAL CRITICISM ON ONE OF GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS.—It is folly to expect that the appointments of any new administration will give universal satisfaction. Where one applicant is successful a hundred are disappointed, and, with their friends, the latter go about growling like bears with sore heads, until they learn to appreciate the fact that the pursuit of office is one of the meanest occupations respectable people ever engaged in, and are content to engage in some legitimate and honest employment. There is some point, however, about the following paragraph, which we find in the Harrisburg (Pa.) *State Guard*, a radical paper:—"We can say to the head of the nation that if he sends an impartial gentleman to Harrisburg to ascertain the state of real public feeling here on the subject of the Post Office appointment, he will find that the man appointed is the most obnoxious in all respects in Harrisburg, and that the manner in which he was forced into office over the heads of a soldier's widow and a surviving hero of the war is regarded as one of those high-handed acts of tyranny which disgust an intelligent people and weaken their confidence in the men who represent them."

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.—There is a dragon in Albany by the name of Jimmy O'Brien. The republican members of the Assembly have been whetting his teeth, and, if not subdued, he will soon be ravaging New York. We have had enough of him and his already. Have the people no champion who will step forth and despatch him? Where are Senators Folger, Palmer, Hale and Crowley?

WELL DONE.—The *Plattsburg Republican* says Grant has done well, "relatively," so far.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SHERIFF O'BRIEN.—The Prince of Wales receives two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. The republican Legislature justly considers New York State a greater country than the British empire, and is touchy about that first subject, Albert Edward, receiving a greater civil revenue than Jimmy O'Brien, the first citizen of New York, who only gets two hundred thousand dollars. It therefore passes a bill giving him over a million of dollars per annum.

MAXIMUM VERTICAL EST PARISIENNA.—The fresh-minded statesmen from the rural districts believe Cicero a fool for saying that economy is the greatest revenue. "He might as well have said twice four make two," argue they; "for it stands to reason that the more money we let Jimmy squeeze out of the citizens of New York the greater will be his revenue; in fact, it will be a million instead of two hundred thousand. Cicero lived a good many years ago."

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.—A republican Congress would not raise Grant's salary beyond twenty-five thousand dollars. But Grant was only the chief of soldiers who shot rebels. A republican Assembly raises Jimmy O'Brien's revenue from two hundred thousand to one million dollars per annum. But Jimmy's deputies shoot citizens and policemen.

CHECKS.—A Western paper wants to know where General Lee comes in under the distribution of good things, and adds that he gave General Grant several checks in 1864.

THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—Under our old reciprocity treaty with Canada we collected, in 1865, \$8,387 duties on something over thirty-six millions of imports. Upon twenty-eight and a half millions of imports we last year collected three and a fourth millions of dollars duties without any reciprocity treaty. These are solid arguments for the advocates of Canadian annexation. They indicate what an immense benefit Canada would derive by being linked to us. The trade of 1865 would, however, be but a small figure in comparison to what would be rapidly developed in that event. Canadian, English and American interests all point to the question of annexation as one which must occupy the attention of the interested governments at a very early day.

MEXICO.—The news that General Sickles accepts the Mexican mission follows close upon the news of his conference with Grant on the subject, and we suppose this acceptance is a sign that the administration has a positive policy in regard to the neighboring chaos of nationality.

The Wild Hunt for Office.

Although some thousands of the faithful have been rewarded and most of the first class places inside the United States have been disposed of, the wild hunt for office still continues. The vast and hungry swarm of expectants which filled the Washington hotels and boarding houses for the first week or two after the inauguration has melted away; but numerous little gangs of clamorous and hopeful office-beggars still hang around the great charity hospitals at both ends of the avenue. There were considerable gatherings yesterday at the Treasury, the Interior and the Post Office Departments, and quite a crowd of hopeful pilgrims at the White House, Greeley being the most conspicuous figure in the procession. The unsettled foreign missions and internal revenue offices of this city were the marrow bones of contention, and with from six to a dozen applicants with their papers and backers for every place, and with Greeley in the foreground and Dana bringing up the rear, it may well be imagined that General Grant had a hard day's work. But they say he takes it all with wonderful patience, except when his cigar goes out and he has not another conveniently at hand.

We begin to feel interested in the misfortunes of Greeley and Dana. It has been said that General Grant is not a student over books nor a reader of newspapers. We fear, however, that he has learned that Chief Justice Chase was, even down to Tammany Hall, the first choice of Greeley for the succession to Andy Johnson, and that the hero of Vicksburg was only vigorously taken up at last by "Old Whitley" as Hobson's choice, and that consequently this hesitating Hobson has only the claims upon this administration of an eleventh hour man in the vineyard. We fear that General Grant remembers the services of Dana in the Army of the Southwest rather as those of Stanton's overseer than in any other light, and that accordingly the General has no very grateful recollections of Dana in the tented field. We fear, too, in this military view of the subject, that Dana's volunteer efforts in behalf of Greeley's promotion to the Court of St. James have been rather a dead weight than a benefit to Greeley, and that the unfortunate philosopher, aware of this, has been not less anxious all this time to get rid of his superfluous friend than was poor Sinbad the Sailor to be relieved of "the Old Man of the Sea." Well, patience is a great virtue; and as we cannot discover any special comfort in the grist of nominations sent in yesterday for either Greeley or Dana, the best we can do for them is still to recommend patience, and to remind them that we cannot all be captains.

A VALUABLE RING.—A Southwestern paper states that there are scores of political rings of every character, but that the greatest of all rings is Grant's family circle.

RAILROADING IN THE SANCTUARY.—St. Peter's church, which stands on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, is in the line of one of the big railroad jobs, and if the bill passes the jobbers will have authority to demolish the church and pay some ridiculously incommensurate price for it. This fact has brought out the pastor, who denounced the job from his pulpit on Sunday. The Down East parsons have thought politics fit for the pulpit, and there is more reason for denouncing from the same place this pest of our city so intimately allied with public immorality.

ALL SMOKE.—The *Louisville Courier-Journal* says it is very evident the "coming man" is not the man with a cigar in his mouth. D'ye smoke?

TRIED IN THE FIRE.—We must be a choice party in this town—the mass of people making up the decency of city life. One of our parsons produced on Sunday the argument that of every hundred young men who start from the country to endeavor city life ninety-seven go to the devil or perish at some station on that line, and only three succeed in their original object and become respectable citizens. At this rate we are a well winnowed selection and represent a higher average of morality and virtue than can be found elsewhere. Our three hundred thousand decent people are chosen from nine millions of countrymen. What a weak and wicked set they are—those fellows in the rural districts!

SORORIS INCORPORATED.—The Chicago Sororis have been created a body corporate by the Illinois Legislature. Will the political maxim, that "corporations have no souls," apply to the ladies composing this association?

"IN THE NICK OF TIME."—An Ohio paper states that a citizen of Covington, Ky., wanted to be collector of the Covington district. He was not so fortunate as to belong to the Grant family, but his wife had a baby in the nick of time, and he called the little one Jesse R. Grant, the name of the President's father. He got the collectorship. Office-seekers who have unnamed babies, having due notice of this fact, will govern themselves accordingly.

SWINGING AROUND THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE.—A correspondent of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* states that ex-President Johnson is said to have disclosed his intention of visiting every Southern State, to talk to the people and say to them and show to them that he has been the friend of the South. It is evident that adage about the burnt child has no weight with Mr. Johnson.

THE CONTRABAND TRADE IN THE LOWER BAY.—The smuggler schooner Grapeshot has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and is now ready to resume her contraband business. Sugar, coffee, cigars, or any other commodity from foreign ports upon which a high rate of duty is exacted, can be safely landed at Keyport by the Grapeshot without the knowledge or interference of Custom House officers.

The McCord Imprisonment Case.

In this important suit, involving the two great constitutional questions of individual citizen right and the authority of the executive government by martial law the Supreme Court of the United States delivered judgment yesterday. William H. McCord, as will be remembered, was an editor in the State of Mississippi when its people went into rebellion. He was subsequently arrested and imprisoned by the military Governor commissioned from Washington to administer the affairs of the State, under charges of seditious writing and publi-